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COUNTRY Germany (Soviet Zone)

REPORT NO.

TOPIC Military Information from Dresden

EVALUATION see below

PLACE OBTAINED

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DATE OF CONTENT 8 to 28 November 1950

DATE OBTAINED

DATE PREPARED 17 January 1951

REFERENCES

PAGES 3 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

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REMARKS

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1. Between 11 and 28 November 1950, the Koenig Georg Kaserne and sections of the Koenig Albert Kaserne, Dresden-Albertstadt (N 52/F 29), were occupied by troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets, some with tank and artillery insignia. On 13 November, four JS tanks left the installations toward the Heller training ground. The tanks seemed new and had no tactical symbols or numbers. The following day, a JS tank was observed near the installation, firing single shots from its machine gun into a gravel pit. No vehicular traffic was observed at the installation. Since officers wearing tank and artillery insignia had been going to the Waldschloesschen Quarter, the officers were billeted there. (1)

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2. The SS Kaserne "Wilder Mann" quartered troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets. No branch-of-service insignia were noted. Only a few soldiers were seen. No training activity could be observed.

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3. The Nachrichten Kaserne, Dresden-Uebigau, was occupied by troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets without branch-of-service insignia. No training activity was observed on 27 and 28 November.

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4. Between 10 and 28 November, near the Nachrichten Kaserne, Dresden-Uebigau, that a motorized infantry battalion was quartered there. Soldiers observed wore red-bordered black epaulets without branch-of-service insignia. Five personnel carriers were parked in the barracks yard. No training activity was observed in the billeting area. The two northern barracks buildings on Klingorstrasse were occupied by soldiers with closely cropped hair. Several rooms in the northern section of the large barracks building on Washingtonstrasse were vacant. Only about two-thirds of the windows of that building were lighted in the evening. (3)

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5. The Flak Kaserne, Dresden-Nickern, quartered troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets. Some of the soldiers had their hair closely cropped.

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The low brick barracks in the western section of the billeting area were occupied to about 70 percent of capacity. The vacant brick barracks there were without doors and windows. Thirty-five soldiers were observed firing at a makeshift pistol range in the southeastern corner of the billeting area. (4)

6. The restricted area of the Waldschloesschen Quarter is bounded on the north by Radebergerstrasse from Nordallee to Fischhausstrasse; on the east by Fischhausstrasse; on the south by Butzenerstrasse; and on the west by Waldschloesschenstrasse. The east-west streets located in the restricted area were Roehmerstrasse, Pettinastrasse, and Judeichstrasse, while the north-south streets were Auf dem Moisenberg, Angelikastrasse, and Klarastrasse. [ ] said that 45 villas there were requisitioned and vacated between 15 and 22 November. The Germans evicted were told that their villas would be needed for only a few weeks. At the same time, the Soviets discharged all German personnel in the Waldschloesschen Quarter. A Handelsorganisation (trade organization) (HO) department store, an HO restaurant, and several HO shops were also evacuated. It was said that the Soviet military commander of Land Saxony was billeted in the villa at the intersection of Heideparkstrasse and Roehmertstrasse. (5)
7. The former Lahmann Sanatorium was used as a Soviet hospital and was occupied by about 1,200 men. (6)
8. About 1,000 officers were billeted in the Weidner villa on Ludwig Richterstrasse and in the former sanatorium located farther to the south. The former Christian Palais had been converted into an officers' hospital and rest center. (6) At the time of observation the hospital was occupied by about 1,000 officers.

9. No Soviet troops were observed in Radebeul on 29 November 1950. (7)

10. Between 19 and 25 November, the Soviet unit quartered in the Luftkriegsschule, Dresden-Klotzsche, held night firing practice with rifles at the Klotzsche range almost every night. A field exercise was conducted on Fuchsberg on 24 November. Five columns, each of 42 men wearing red-bordered green epaulets and armed with short rifles, submachine guns with drum magazines, and heavy, water-cooled machine guns, were seen returning to the installation from the field exercise. (8)

11. There has been no information to determine the identity of the unit quartered in the Luftnachrichtenschule. On 26 November, fresh tank tracks were seen, crossing the Koller training grounds toward the Autobahn. On 8 November, 10 officers wearing golden epaulets with one red stripe, two stars, and tank insignia, boarded a streetcar at the Luftnachrichtenschule and rode it as far as the junction of the road to the Klotzsche airfield. The officers carried suitcases. They subsequently walked toward the airfield. The civilian houses previously occupied by officers of the Luftnachrichtenschule were derequisitioned in late October, the officers having moved into the Luftnachrichtenschule. (9)

[ ] Comments.

- (1) The installation had quartered about 1,500 troops, allegedly belonging to a heavy tank regiment, during the winter 1949/1950. See [ ] The presence of JS tanks indicates that the unit returned to its quarters upon completion of the 1950 summer exercises at Koenigsbrueck. For a sketch of the Koenig Georg Kaserne and the Koenig Albert Kaserne. See Annex 1.
- (2) The installation has been known to quarter headquarters units of the First Gds Weiz Army and components of the 11th Gds Tank Div. For a sketch of the SS Kaserne "Wilder Mann", see Annex 2.

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3

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- (3) The occupation of this installation may have changed, because the troops observed there in the spring of 1950 were radio, engineer, and motor transport insignia. [redacted]

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For a sketch of the Nachrichten Kaserne, Dresden-Ushitzau, see Annex 3.

- (4) The installation was occupied by about 500 troops of the 11th Gds Tank Div in the spring of 1950. [redacted]  
In addition, there was a hospital.

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- (5) The SSC for Land Saxony moved from the Grenadier Kaserne to the former central ~~kommandatura~~ on Hospitalstrasse and to the Waldschlosschen quarter as early as January 1950. [redacted]

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See [redacted] It is possible that only some of the buildings of the Waldschlosschen quarter were required for housing Soviet offices in January 1950.

- (6) [redacted] the Soviet hospital had been deactivated in the fall of 1949, but reopened at the end of February 1950, allegedly for tuberculosis patients. [redacted] The Weidner villa was previously reported to have been used as a Soviet hospital. The number of officers seen there appears too high.
- (7) Soviet troops were withdrawn from Radebohl in January and February 1950, the headquarters and units having allegedly moved to Dresden-Werd and Klotzsche. [redacted]

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- (8) Confirms that the Luftkriegsschule is occupied by an LVD unit, probably an LVD battalion.
- (9) Twenty-two T-34 tanks arrived at the Luftnachrichtenschule from Koenigsbrueck in late September 1950. [redacted]  
The unit in the Luftnachrichtenschule is believed to be a component of the 11th Gds Tank Div.

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